



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
14 July 1989

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Ethiopia

Mengistu Appoints Officials, Industry Minister

EA0607145889 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, made the following appointments today:

Comrade Tadeos Hagere Work, assistant minister in the Ministry of Industry—minister of industry.

Comrade Teshome Desta, hotel and tourism commissioner—deputy minister of the financial sector in the Ministry of Defense.

Comrade Dr Tsegaye [word indistinct], deputy general manager of the insurance corporation—deputy minister at the Ministry of Finance.

Comrade Dr Mulu Wale, head of department in the Ministry of Sports and Culture—deputy minister of Sports and Culture Ministry.

Comrade Merid Bekele, head of the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY at the Ministry of information—deputy minister of the Ministry of Information.

Comrade Berhane Moges—general manager of pensions and social security authority.

Mengistu Receives Al-Bashir Message

EA1107210489 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today received a message sent from the president of the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council of Sudan, Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir. A telephone report from ETHIOPIA NEWS AGENCY palace reporter, Asefa Seyoum, follows:

[Begin Asefa recording] Today, Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam received a message sent from the president of the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council of Sudan, Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir. In a ceremony held at the State Council, the message was delivered to Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam by Lt Gen Muhammad al Amin Khalifah, member of the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council of Sudan.

The message from the Sudanese head of state centered on bilateral relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] and Sudan and on the objective reality in the region. In his message, he expressed

his strong wish that the historical relations of friendship between the peoples of Sudan and Ethiopia, which are close neighbors, would be further strengthened.

In his discussion with Lt Gen Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, Comrade President Mengistu said for his part, the PDRE was strongly committed, as always, to the strengthening of its relations with Sudan for the mutual benefit of their peoples and the prevalence of peace in the region.

Present during the occasion were Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, Political Bureau member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and foreign minister, and ambassadors of the two countries.

Kenya

Ministers Discuss Trade With Albanian Envoy

Talks With Industry Minister

EA1307214689 Nairobi KNA in English 1438 GMT
13 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, 13 July—The Governments of Kenya and Albania have pledged to promote trade links between the two countries in order to enhance bilateral relations.

The minister of industry, Mr Dalmas Otieno said the two countries shared common experiences in development and could assist each other in economic transformation. The minister made these observations today in his office when he held talks with the new ambassador of Albania accredited to Kenya, Mr Mehdi Shaqiri. [name as received]. Mr Otieno noted that Albania had stable prices as it was mainly self-reliant and, as such, there were opportunities which Kenyans could benefit from such as new investment ventures. He added that Albania, though small, was rich in minerals and could supply our local industry with chemical raw materials.

The Albanian ambassador, who only yesterday [12 July] presented his credentials to President Moi, thanked the minister for his warm reception and assured him that he would see to it that all trade and economic possibilities were exploited.

Talks With Foreign Minister

EA1307215089 Nairobi Television Service in Swahili
1630 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Dr Robert Ouko, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, has said that Kenya values its friendly cooperation with other nations. The minister said this when receiving Mr Mehdi Shaqiri [name as received], the Albanian ambassador in Dar es Salaam, who also handles ambassadorial questions for his country in Kenya. Dr Ouko told the ambassador that

relations between Kenya and Albania should be strengthened. The minister also appealed to Albanian citizens to visit east Africa, especially Kenya, and to start commercial relations. [passage omitted]

Nairobi Oil Pipeline To Be Extended Westward

EA1307211789 Nairobi KNA in English 1810 GMT
13 Jul 89

[Summary] Nairobi, 13 July— The minister for energy, Mr Nicholas Biwott, said today that plans to extend the oil pipeline from Nairobi to western Kenya have been finalised. Mr Biwott also announced that extension of the pipeline from Changanwe pumping station to Kipevu oil jetty [both in Mombasa] is underway. Mr Biwott said that, upon completion of the proposed extensions, the Kenya Pipeline Co. will be able to deliver refined petroleum products from Mombasa to Nairobi and to western Kenya more effectively and efficiently.

Tanzania

AIDS Outbreak 'Very Bad' in Rural Areas

EA0707210289 Dar es Salaam in Swahili 1300 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Text] Tabora—It is reported that AIDS has now spread to about 22 percent of the villages in Tabora region. The secretary of the committee in charge of AIDS control in the region, Dr Christopher Kamugisha, told a 4-day AIDS workshop for newsmen in the western area that the AIDS infection had spread to almost all the small towns in the region by this April. Thirty-four out of 128 villages in Nzega District, 29 out of 105 villages in Tabora region, 21 out of 98 villages in Igunga District, and 8 out of 70 villages in Urambo District have been confirmed as having AIDS cases.

The secretary warned that AIDS was a threat to the nation and that it was the duty of all organs to pool their efforts and stop the spread of the disease. Comrade Kamugisha said that almost all the villages near gold mines in Tabora and Shinyanga had been contaminated with the AIDS virus and that the situation in those areas would be very bad over the next few years.

Uganda

Museveni Explains Clash With Rebels

EA0707175989 Dakar PANA in English 1636 GMT
6 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Kampala, 6 July (UNA/PANA)—There is no ground for possible conflict between the church and state in Uganda and the position of both state and church in the struggle to affect development is one of complementarity, President Yoweri Museveni stated during the opening ceremony of 4-day national seminar of religious leaders in Kampala on Wednesday [5 July]. [passage omitted]

On the situation in the north and north-east, the president revealed that at the weekend, the rebel leaders in Gu (331 km north of Kampala), namely Odong Latek and [Joseph] Kony, were seeking contact with the government but there was a misconnection, resulting in their being attacked instead. On the east, he said there was no longer any conflicts save banditry activities or armed robberies and that cattle rustling in Karamoja had reduced.

Official Reports Surrender of Northern Rebels

EA0707220289 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Excerpt] The minister of state in the office of the prime minister, Mrs Betty Bigombe, resident in Gulu, says about 100 rebels are reporting daily to mobile units as peace steadily returns to the district. She told a weekly rally in Gulu town on Tuesday [4 July] that on that day, 39 rebels had reported to the reception center in Gulu town. She called on the public to assist the members of the People's Militia to consolidate peace, which is returning to their areas. [passage omitted]

Rebels Said To Invade Arua, Seize Arms

AB1107143189 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Kampala, July 11 (AFP)—At least 500 rebels carried out raids in Uganda's northwestern district of Arua and apparently met with feeble resistance from government troops, police and local militia units in Arua, the government-owned NEW VISION newspaper reported here Tuesday.

It said that the rebels disarmed troops during the four separate raids last week on the district which lies between the Zaire and Sudan borders, but it could not ascertain the number of casualties.

The first attack, the paper reporter, was on rhino camp police post, some 64 km (40 miles) east of Arua town where rebels believed to belong to factions of the Moribund Uganda People's Democratic Army (UPDA) and the Holy Spirit Movement (HSM) of exiled Alice [name indistinct] raided the post in broad daylight.

During the raid, the rebels captured an unspecified number of guns.

They also attacked Maracha county, 32 km (20 miles) south of Arua town and neighboring Terego and Koboko counties. They met no resistance from government troops but is understood the National Resistance Army (NRA) it is preparing an offensive against them.

The paper said that during one of the attacks, the rebels had addressed people at a market. Last week Uganda Airlines Corporation suspended flights to the area because of insecurity.

Museveni on Rebel Action, Relations With Neighbors
AB1307130589 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 12 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Museveni of Uganda has had a seemingly endless struggle since he came to power in 1986 against rebellions in the north of the country. It began with the rulers of the UPDA [United People's Democratic Army] taking up arms against him. Last year a peace agreement was signed but a group under Justice Odong, stayed out in the bush. More recently, rebels of the Holy Spirit Movement have been active. And now there has been a fresh infiltration of guerrillas loyal to ex-dictator Amin into West Nile Region. Well, President Museveni is in London and Robin White asked him why they were finding it so difficult to end the war:

[Begin recording] [Museveni] Well, unfortunately for the BBC, the war has now ended so they don't have much to report. [laughter]. It has ended now.

[White] Surely not. Fighting goes on all the time. I mean this week, there was another incursion from West Nile.

[Museveni] Oh no, it was a very minor one. That was on the border because we do not control the situation in southern Sudan. But in our own territory fighting has ceased.

[White] You keep saying that but then there are more incidents. For instance, in Gulu, there continued to be incidents.

[Museveni] The incidents can be there because of the guns and committing robbery and things like that. Those may linger on but no organized insurgence. We no longer have that.

[White] What about the military leader of the rebels and Justice Oong? He hasn't surrendered.

[Museveni] He has not surrendered, but many others have surrendered. I don't remember their names, but they have surrendered the other leaders. Odong and another chap called Joseph Konyedea are in flight now. We think that they are going to Kenya but we may capture them.

[White] So you are saying that Odong is now definitely on the run?

[Museveni] Oh yes, there's no doubt about it.

[White] Would you be happy for him to make his way to Kenya or would you like to capture him?

[Museveni] Well, I would say if he surrendered and take advantage of the amnesty—of course within the times of the amnesty—he would not be prosecuted, but if he waits for us to capture him then he would have to face the law. So, I would prefer that he surrendered himself.

[White] Do you think that the people of the north regard you as their legitimate leader now?

[Museveni] Yes! Through their [words indistinct] recently, in all the north except the district of Gulu.

[White] Do you think they feel in their hearts that you are their rightful president....

[Museveni] [interrupts] I have no—what do you call it?—x-ray to look into their hearts, but they turn out in big numbers to vote, and that is the only measure I have that they support our program. Moreover, just by analysis, I don't see why they should be against our program, because our program is a nationalist program. It is a program of transformation. So even if some of them were against it, they will only be against it in ignorance of its real value for them.

[White] They might be against it simply because they regard you as a southerner and they are northerners, and you threw their men out.

[Museveni] Well, but if you go to the north of Uganda you will find Italian priests working there. So why should the people there accept Italian priests and not accept me even if I am from the south?

[White] You talked about elections. Where are you heading now, politically? What is the next step?

[Museveni] Well, the next step will have to be decided by the National Resistance Council. I cannot decide it here.

[White] Can I ask you if you are trying to get rid of the old political parties? Is that what you have in your mind?

[Museveni] That will be for the constitutional conference to decide.

[White] But do you yourself want to see a one-party state or a multi-party state?

[Museveni] My own views are not the law in the country. If I have got my mind, I don't want to prejudice the issue by... [interruption]

[Museveni] That was for the interim period before we have organized everything. But once the constitutional committee canvasses the views of the public, then there is a debate in the constituent assembly, then I will be guided by the outcome of the Constituent Assembly.

[White] In fact, is it possible to get rid of the old political parties? Don't they still linger on? Did they not still actually linger on during these Resistance Council elections, and everybody knew that that was the Democratic Party or the UPC [Uganda People's Congress]?

[Museveni] Oh no, that one is not true. That one, I can tell you that people are not committed to these old lines. You see, people are clever. They know how to serve their interest, given the chance, and what they are interested in most is their interest. Now, if the parties can serve their interest, then they will support the parties, and they supported the parties at some stage. But if they see there is something better, they will also support it. So don't be deceived by thinking that the people will support something rightly or wrongly. They are very clever, the people of Uganda, especially those who have suffered most. They know what they want.

[White] Someone said to me before I came along here—you know we were talking about the good things you are doing in Uganda—but he said, the trouble is he thinks he has all the answers for Uganda, and that's going to be his downfall.

[Museveni] [laughter] Well, I have got very strong views, fortunately. But I am also very democratic. I discuss with people and sometimes they make me abandon my own position. So that man obviously does not know we work internally in the system. I am running a very broad-based

government. How do you run a very broad-based government without compromise, without give and take? It is the first coalition government in the history of Uganda, which has survived.

[White] Can I ask you about your relations with your neighbors? I am wondering if you suspect that either the Sudanese Government or the Kenyan Government might like, and might even be trying to overthrow you?

[Museveni] That's their own business, if they want to overthrow me, they want money, to overthrow our system, they simply want money.

[White] Do you think they are not trying?

[Museveni] I would not like to comment on that for the time being.

[White] But would you (?describe) relations with both Sudan and Kenya as pretty (?rock-bottom)?

[Museveni] Well, I don't have any problem with Sudan; I have no idea if we have problems. But we have been having some problems with Kenya. In fact, the other time they accused us publicly that we had bombed their territory when we had not. We have been having some problems with Kenya but we have been trying to solve it through peaceful methods. [end recording]

RSA Television Airs Mandela Statement

*MB1207202189 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] African National Congress [ANC] leader Mr Nelson Mandela says he would like to contribute to the creation of a climate conducive to peace in South Africa.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee confirmed that Mr Mandela presented an additional statement for consideration and publication to elucidate on his discussion with State President [SP] P. W. Botha. Mr Coetsee granted permission for the release of this statement by the liaison office of the South Africa Prisons Service.

The statement is as follows:

The statement issued by the justice minister, Mr Kobie Coetsee, on the meeting between the state president and myself, is an accurate reflection of what happened at that meeting. However, the statement comprises no deviation from my standpoint, that I have held the past 28 years, namely, that dialogue with the mass democratic movement and specifically with the ANC is the only way to end violence and bring peace to our country.

I am making this statement following comments in the media on the visit to the SP. However, I believe that in this early stage, further statements to the media as a method of dialogue is not the best way of promoting peaceful development.

Also, I would like to confirm that my release is not at issue at this stage. As implied in the original statement I would like to contribute to the creation of a climate conducive to peace in South Africa.

Thus reads the statement by Mr Nelson Mandela.

CP, DP Officials React

*MB1307103089 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 13 Jul 89 p 1*

[Excerpts] ANC [African National Congress] leader [no name as published] said last night the only way to peace was through dialogue with the mass democratic movement and the ANC.

The government last night released for publication the statement by Mandela after his meeting with President P.W. Botha. [passage omitted]

Riaan Smit reports DP [Democratic Party] co-leader Wynand Malan said that what was important in Mandela's statement was the commitment not only to peace but also to the searching for a peaceful way of peace.

"The fact the government has been prepared to release the statement is of even greater importance, because it confirms the absolute necessity of negotiations also with the ANC," he said.

The statement also supported the position the DP had taken on talks with the ANC. "The challenge to Mr de Klerk is to take the NP [National Party] into this position."

CP [Conservative Party] spokesman Andries Beyers said his party condemned the talks with the "terrorist organisation" in the strongest possible terms.

"The electorate will cast judgment on September 6 on whether or not they agree with the NP's talks with Mandela."

Tim Cohen reports that DP adviser Van Zyl Slabbert said the political significance of Mandela's statement—which he viewed as conciliatory—was not its contents, reflecting what Mandela had always felt, but the fact that it was released.

"Mandela's position has always been that government cannot do a deal with him alone. He is part of the movement. The release of the statement reflects a slight change of attitude on the part of the government." [passage omitted]

Worrall Comments on Mandela-Botha Meeting

*MB1307171889 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 13 Jul 89*

[Text] Democratic Party [DP] co-leader Dr Denis Worrall said there is an urgent need for the state president or Mr F.W. de Klerk to clarify the government's plan for Mr Mandela.

Dr Worrall issued a statement after talks with a senior spokesman of the Italian Government. He said that after last week's meeting, there is great confusion in the European press, political circles and foreign ministers about the exact position.

Dr Worrall says he welcomes the meeting as a constructive step toward Mandela's release. The DP leader also said the meeting confirms the party's point of view on the participation of all leaders and organizations in order to determine the country's future.

Suzman Visits Mandela, Discusses Botha Meeting

*MB1307182289 Johannesburg SABA in English
1814 GMT 13 Jul 89*

[Text] Cape Town July 13 SABA—Nelson Mandela today told MP Mrs Helen Suzman he was pleased to have met State President P.W. Botha when she visited the jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader at his prison home in Paarl.

Mrs Suzman tonight told SABA telephonically from Cape Town she spent more than two hours with Mandela at the "comfortable house he is occupying at Victor Vester Prison". The visit included lunch, she said.

The two discussed a wide range of subjects, including the recent conference at Lusaka with the ANC organised by the Five Freedoms Forum and the forthcoming general election, Mrs Suzman said.

"He told me he was pleased to have met State President Botha," she said, but declined to disclose further what Mandela had said of his meeting with Mr Botha.

It was the first time she had seen Mandela since August last year, when he was being treated for tuberculosis at the exclusive Constantiaberg Clinic.

Mrs Suzman was "as always" impressed by Mandela's "obvious leadership qualities, his moderation and his appreciation of the fear of the White minority".

"I can only repeat what I have said so often before—that I am convinced that his unconditional release and his presence at the negotiating table is an absolute prerequisite to a peaceful resolution of the South African dilemma".

He told her his health was good and that he was in very good spirits. "He keeps fit with the help of an exercise bicycle, and he is visited regularly by his doctor," Mrs Suzman said.

COSATU Urges De Klerk To Negotiate With ANC
MB1307130189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 13 Jul 89

["Attention editors: This may contravene the emergency regulations"—SAPA advisory]

[Text] Johannesburg July 13 SAPA—If National Party leader F.W. de Klerk did not enter into genuine negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress] now, he would be swept away by a rising tide of mass militance, the acting general secretary of the United Democratic Front [UDF] Mohammed Valli Moosa, said today.

Addressing the Congress of South African Trade Unions' national congress in Johannesburg today, he said the government's utterances were not about genuine negotiations—they were about new and sophisticated ways of perpetuating White unity.

He told nearly 2000 delegates negotiations could not be genuine if they were held above the heads or behind the backs of the people. Genuine negotiations could only take place if the government created a climate conducive to negotiations.

"By this we mean the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, the lifting of the state of emergency, the suspension of the use of repressive legislation, an end to political trials and executions, withdrawal of troops from the townships, the unbanning of the ANC and other banned organisations, and the lifting of restrictions on the UDF and other restricted organisations."

Mr de Klerk, during his term of office, will be faced with one of two ways of losing power—"either he enters into genuine negotiations with the ANC now, or he gets swept away by the rising tide of mass militance and action".

Mr Moosa added the government was trying to avoid creating a climate encouraging genuine negotiations, as spelt out by the "democratic movement".

The "workers' struggle" had pushed the government into crisis. In an attempt to break out of this crisis, the government was showing a false readiness to change so that it could "demobilise the masses inside the country, ease international pressure and relaunch its reform strategy".

He warned delegates to guard against taking steps that could ease the international pressure or demobilise the masses.

The mass democratic movement, a formation "which has emerged out of the mass struggles of the past few years," he made it possible to initiate talks with Inkatha about the Natal peace initiative.

"An end to the (Natal) violence will make it possible for us to direct our undivided energies to advancing the struggle against the government."

Zach de Beer Comments on Changing ANC Stands
MB1307185289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1837 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Benoni July 13 SAPA—Negotiated settlement is only going to be possible if everyone rejects race discrimination in all its forms, the co-leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said today.

Speaking at Benoni, Dr de Beer said of his meeting with the ANC [African National Congress] four years ago, that they had been able to talk constructively then because no one had proposed any form of discrimination based on race, nor any kind of legislation calling for special treatment or privilege for racial groups.

The group which he had been part of had been headed by Mr Gavin Relly and had differed with the ANC in two main aspects: Violence and socialism.

In the past four years the ANC had improved its attitude somewhat on socialism, which was becoming less popular worldwide, and Nelson Mandela's statement, released yesterday, offered hope, speaking as it did of "ending violence and bringing peace to our country".

"I stress again that negotiated settlement of differences is going to be possible only if, at the very start, everyone rejects race discrimination in all its forms."

Dr de Beer said he wanted to stress acceptance of the same Constitution need not imply agreement about political aims and goals. It simply laid down the rules by which the game was to be played.

Terreblanche Withdraws From Parliamentary Race

MB1407083389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0819 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria July 14 SAPA—The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB)], Mr Eugene Terreblanche, announced today he was withdrawing his proposed candidature in Rustenburg in the general election.

In a statement to SAPA, he said the AWB now accepted the proposed broad rightwing front against the National Party was no longer achievable.[sentence as received]

"Thus the necessity for me to stand as a candidate falls away."

Mr Terreblanche said the needs of the circumstances demanded now that the AWB gives its full attention to opposition to the "inevitable revolution after the implementation of the government's proposed new constitution".

He said he would not prescribe to AWB members how they should vote in the coming election—this was up to each member's own conscience.

Chikane Addresses COSATU Congress 13 Jul

MB1307145689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1316 GMT 13 Jul 89

["Attention Editors: This may contravene the emergency regulations"—SAPA advisory]

[Text] Johannesburg July 13 SAPA—The church was bound to support the struggle of the oppressed masses in South Africa as it had resolved to take sides with justice, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Rev Frank Chikane, said today.

Addressing 2000 delegates on the second day of COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Union] national congress, he said he believed the workers' struggle should go beyond the factory floor and deal with the political pressures in the country.

He criticised the government for not allowing South Africans to negotiate and associate freely.

"How can we talk about peace when we are not allowed to talk about it?" He asked, referring to bans and restrictions on people and organisations.

He said the church had called for negotiations for many years.

"We all want peace. We are the people who wanted to speak about peace in the first place—but we were sent away.

"The world needs to be told that we want to respond and negotiate, but to respond, the conditions must be met for us to associate freely."

He called on the government to "open the doors" so that they could talk about peace.

He said the church supported the workers' struggle against the Labour Relations Act as the act eroded the right of workers to work for justice and peace.

It also supported the struggle for a just wage and the efforts to build one united federation of trade unions to united workers. The church was in favour of the struggle for peace in Natal, and believed in the sanctions and disinvestment campaign against South Africa. However, he said the church could only play a supportive role rather than leading the campaign for worker rights.

It was important for workers to clarify their position, as if they did not, they were liable to make mistakes.

"We have created a crisis within government, within the power bloc, which has created divisions. The government has been put under pressure ..."

However, he warned workers to be vigilant to ensure that they did not end up within the system which "will continue to oppress us".

CP Spokesman Criticizes Fuel Price Increase

MB1307184689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1832 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria July 13 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] condemns the latest petrol price increase as yet another reflection of the serious problems which the government is having in balancing its budget.

In a statement issued in Pretoria today, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, MP and CP spokesman on economic affairs and technology, asked how much longer the government is going to call on the SA motorist to bear the brunt of their economic hallucinations.

The 44 per cent increase in the price of petrol in less than a year is an admission of defeat and collapse by the NP and this type of gross inefficiency would bring a government down in any civilized country, the statement continues.

The previous price increase was based on the increased world crude oil prices.

Now that crude prices are dropping, the declining rand value against the dollar gets the blame.

"However, the five per cent drop in the rand/dollar value does not compare with the 15 per cent increase now [word indistinct] to petrol's [word indistinct] cost.

"Is the other ten per cent being used to subsidize Black Africa's oil supplies? How can the people of Swaziland buy petrol at 18c a litre cheaper than we who produce and import it [words indistinct] asked in the statement.

Tea Party Transport 'Not Correctly Authorized'

MB1307181589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1738 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria July 13 SAPA—A flight chartered through South African Army channels for transporting guests to a tea party organised by the SADF's [South African Defense Force] Ladies Association in Simonstown to bid farewell to the state president's wife, Mrs Elize Botha, was "not correctly authorised," SA Defence Force chief Gen Jannie Geldenhuys said today.

Gen Geldenhuys previously claimed sole accountability for all state expenditure incurred for the function, reported to be in the region of R100,000, most of which was said to be for the chartered flight.

Gen Geldenhuys said today the account for the chartered flight had not yet been submitted to the SADF, but because the flight had not been correctly authorised, the costs could not be met from state funds.

He added that the accounts division of the SADF would not have cleared for payment any account arising from "a flight of this nature" without the correct authorisation.

At the time several newspaper editors called in their editorial columns for Gen Geldenhuys to pay for the function out of his own pocket.

He said today the Defence Force Ladies' Association had offered to settle the flight account, and he had accepted—"not without embarrassment and regret".

Gen Geldenhuys offered an explanation as to why the chartered flight was "not correctly authorised".

He said the Ladies' Association had requested the use of air transport for the function through SA Army channels, the authorisation of which was based "on an existing logistics directive" by an army logistics officer.

"However, the directive is not applicable to a case of this nature and authorisation for such a flight could only have been granted by the Treasury," Gen Geldenhuys said, adding that representation to the Treasury was never made.

During investigations of the matter, he found a "lack of discretion and proper interpretation of logistic directives," but was otherwise satisfied that there was no wrongful intent on the part of anybody.

There were therefore no grounds for initiating disciplinary action, but he would investigate the "lack of discretion" departmentally, including identifying measures to prevent possible recurrences.

He admitted that "we did make a mistake, but no financial loss has been or will be suffered by the state" and apologised "for any inconvenience that might have arisen out of this matter".

UDF Official Discusses Thatcher Talks

MB1307172989 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Despite denials and much skepticism that the South African Government is on the verge of radical changes, it does seem that something is in the wind. ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela was taken out of detention to talk to President Botha last week, although he and his wife Winnie had played it all down. Then yesterday, the president of the powerful COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] trade union said he gave the National Party government 6 months to negotiate with the ANC, failing which the armed struggle would continue, implying that it might be suspended. A delegation of the radical United Democratic Front, UDF, here in London has been talking to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Mrs Thatcher has been pressing hard for Mandela's release and she doesn't usually take kindly to radical movements like the UDF. But, anti-apartheid organizations have been insisting that the leopard is now changing its spots.

Paul Reynolds asked Azhar Cachalia of the UDF delegation how they saw the possibilities of change. [Begin recording] [Cachalia] It does appear to me that some very powerful international forces are at work, and, certainly, I think that conditions inside South Africa, largely propelled by a deepening economic and political crisis that the Nats [National Party members] are facing, has created certain openings in South Africa. Because of that, we in the UDF and I think other anti-apartheid organizations in the country are looking at the question of negotiations very seriously, not because we believe that the Nats are ready to negotiate but that there may well be a situation created in South Africa where outside forces intervene to bring the principal contending forces to the negotiating table.

[Reynolds] And would a cessation of violence on all sides be part of such a process?

[Cachalia] Certainly, a prerequisite is that there will have to be movement, at least some movement by the Nationals on their side to create conditions for free political expression. I think if that is the situation, we may well then have a situation where the ANC as well will be prepared to suspend its armed struggle. I think that certainly is a possible scenario.

[Reynolds] Now Mr Mandela himself has issued a statement from prison, and you report Mrs Thatcher saying she believes that he will be released after the elections in South Africa in September?

[Cachalia] Yes.

[Reynolds] How strongly did she appear to believe that?

[Cachalia] The delegation who met her certainly got the impression that not only Mr Mandela but Mr Sisulu and Mr Mpete are likely to be released after the elections. Now, she didn't say in September, and after the elections could be immediately after the election or sometime after that. But we certainly have the impression that Mrs Thatcher may have been given some information as a result of her talks with senior members of the South African Government that that may well happen.

[Reynolds] How important was the fact of your meeting with Mrs Thatcher, a leading campaigner against sanctions on South Africa?

[Cachalia] As I indicated earlier, it is important that Mrs Thatcher agreed to meet us. It is difficult to say whether she considered the meeting under pressure or whether she thought it is a good idea as to meet the UDF. But I think from our point of view, the fact that the meeting took place is important. One of the facts of it is to send a signal to the South African Government that Mrs Thatcher, at any rate, considers our opinions important, that we will be a serious actor in any possible unfolding scenario in South Africa and to that extent, the fact that the meeting took place, we believe, was particularly important. I think a few years ago, it may not have.

[Reynolds] Do you detect any shift in the British position toward sanctions?

[Cachalia] No. [end recording]

Angola

Angola Peace Talks To Resume in Kinshasa 16 Jul
AB1407103489 Kinshasa AZAP in French
0900 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, 13 Jul (AZAP)—Peace negotiations between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) will resume in Kinshasa on 16 July, an official Zairian source confirmed in the French capital yesterday.

On 10 July, the same source recalled, in a speech at the Paris International Diplomacy Academy, President Mobutu Sese Seko had announced that the commission set up in Gbadolite for the Angolan reconciliation, would meet this weekend in the Zairian capital.

On the same occasion, the Zairian president announced that the national reconciliation process in Angola had become irreversible. The Angolan people, who have learned lessons from the atrocious experience of the 14-year-old fratricidal war, would be able to measure the price of peace and freedom and that their commitment to these values would be incalculable, he added.

Further Report

AU1307163089 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT
13 Jul 89

[Text] Lisbon, July 13 (AFP)—Peace talks between the Angolan Government and the rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are to resume in the Zairean capital Kinshasa on Sunday, according to an official source in Luanda cited Thursday by the Portuguese news agency LUSA.

An initial round of talks was suspended on July 1 when the government side accused UNITA of violating a cease-fire set up when President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi agreed to end 14 years of war at a meeting hosted by Zairean leader Mobutu Sese Seko on June 22.

The source said part of the government team was already in Kinshasa, the remainder would arrive in the coming two days.

A day earlier, a UNITA spokesman here said the rebel delegation was already in Kinshasa and talks were due to resume "at any moment".

Marshal Mobutu himself said in Paris on Monday that the "national reconciliation" talks would resume on Sunday under his mediation when he returned from the bicentenary celebrations of the French revolution.

Foreign Minister Van Dunem Interviewed on UNITA
MB1307212489 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 13 Jul 89

["Interview" given by Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy to Angolan People's Television in Luanda on 12 July--recorded]

[Text] I must say that we would like to believe, we would like to believe, in the good faith of some UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leaders to continue with a process that would truly lead to the harmonization of objectives cherished by all Angolan people. However, what we effectively see on the field is completely different.

I must say that the military actions have reduced in intensity. However, I would like to point out here that some time ago UNITA declared a so-called unilateral cease-fire that was immediately followed up, immediately demonstrated, by a general offensive, the adoption of a general military initiative on all fronts, with specific characteristics. As a result of this unilateral cease-fire, we observed attacks on and the destruction of villages, the massacre of people, and the destruction of their belongings. In addition, they naturally hindered the supply and movement of regular units of the Angolan Armed Forces. There were attacks on supply columns and so on.

Meanwhile, they spread cease-fire propaganda on one hand, while on the other hand—and I should point out that this is UNITA's nature—it is very difficult to understand what UNITA means to do. [sentence as heard] It is enough to hear what it says in order to know exactly what it is doing or intends to do. These actions have been taking place throughout the country.

From 24 June 1989, the date when the cease-fire came into effect as a result of the Gbadolite agreement, there was a reduction in this type of action. In a certain measure, UNITA went as far as to show that its objective was to end hostilities. At the same time, through its military communications organs, it transmitted orders and guidelines to its units with a view to intensifying a certain type of military action, notably preventing at all costs of the operation of the entire supply system, both to the Armed Forces and to the people. As a matter of fact, it went as far as to consider that the supply system was a violation of the cease-fire agreement.

Today we observe that UNITA has been planting mines as well as carrying out ambushes and attacking supply columns in an effort to prevent the supplies from getting to the people and the Armed Forces. Some of these actions have reached very alarming proportions.

I must say that the conclusions that we draw from this process are that it does not appear as if UNITA is fully engaged in the process. I think that it is impossible for us

to believe that it is until it changes its behavior to show that it is truly interested in implementing the cease-fire and ending hostilities within the framework of the Gabadite agreements.

I would like to conclude by pointing out that the interests of the Angolan people are absolutely paramount. They are above all this or any other kind of UNITA manifestation.

Mauritius

*** PM's Assailant Charged With Attempted Murder**
34190275 Port-Louis L'EXPRESS in French
13 Jun 89 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Judge Abdoola's Decision: Sembhoo To Be Tried in Criminal Court for Attempted Murder"]

[Text] His Excellency Magistrate A. Hajee Abdoola has charged Sattanand Sembhoo with attempted murder; Sembhoo will therefore be tried in criminal court. Such was the conclusion of Magistrate Abdoola's preliminary investigation in the Rose-Hill court.

Sattanand Sembhoo is the author of the attempt on the prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth's life, which took place during a religious ceremony marking the 61th anniversary of the religious society Arye Samaj, in Trefles, on 6 November 1988.

During the attempt, Sembhoo aimed a revolver loaded with six bullets at the prime minister, who was attending the ceremony.

Just for Show

He was disarmed by a former warder, Soogrim Fowdar, overpowered and arrested by the prime minister's bodyguards and policemen on duty at the ceremony.

Sembhoo told the investigators that he did not intend to harm the prime minister, whom he admires greatly. He said the attempt was just for show. He wanted the prime minister to intervene on his behalf with the religious society. Members of the society, he explained, had fired him from his position as chairman while he was out of the country in 1988, on a vacation trip to Europe.

He said he bought the revolver, a Taunus, from a French sailor on Place du Quai in Port-Louis. He intended to use it to guard his Camarons breeding farm. That was his pet project.

Hostage

However, a handwritten note found in his possession on the day of the attempt and a copy confiscated during a house search disclosed that Sembhoo was plotting a coup. According to the handwritten papers confiscated

and examined by Assistant Superintendent Pazot, one may conclude that taking the prime minister hostage was part of the planned coup.

Sembhoo wanted to become prime minister of the Republic, with a 20-year mandate. Sir Anerood Jugnauth was to remain prime minister.

The transfer of power was to take place the day when the prime minister would be taken hostage. It was to take place in the presence of all ministers, the opposition leader, deputies from both sides of the House, and other personalities, including religious dignitaries and foreign diplomats in Mauritius.

Sufficient Evidence

After the witnesses were heard, Mr Sembhoo stated that he did not intend to harm the prime minister.

In his ruling, Magistrate Abdoola stated: "From the evidence at the preliminary enquiry, I find that there is sufficient evidence to put accused on trial for the offence of Attempt at Murder. I therefore commit him to prison pending his trial before the Assizes."

Attorney Addy Balancy, principal crown counsel, and attorney Gilles Raynal represented the public prosecutor's office.

Sir Gaetan Duval represented Sattanand Sembhoo.

Mozambique

Foreign Minister Confirms De Klerk Visit
MB1307144789 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Frederik De Klerk, leader of the ruling National Party in South Africa, will visit Mozambique on 19 July for talks with President Joaquim Chissano.

Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi confirmed today that President Joaquim Chissano expressed his readiness to receive De Klerk following South African Government contact with Mozambican authorities.

Namibia

SWAPO Protests Irregularities in Registration
FL1407031089 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] The South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, today protested to Chichamo Mayat, UN official in charge of the electoral process in Namibia.

The SWAPO protest is due to the irregularities detected in the composition of the voter lists for the general elections next November. Errors in the figures in the registers and the lack of official seals, are, among others, some of the mistakes known by SWAPO with regard to the people who are registering as voters.

It was reported that the ruling National Party of South Africa is activating the registration of approximately 40,000 South African voters to participate in the Namibian elections. The National Party is the party that traditionally represents the white Namibians. The law for Namibian voter registration grants that right even to people whose parents were born in the South African colony. Nevertheless, for several political observers, this is a new South African maneuver whose main goal is get SWAPO to loose in the elections, since it is the party expected to obtain the largest number of votes.

Reunion

* Workers' Strike Hits Multiple Sectors

34190248c Saint-Louis 5-PLUS in French
9-15 June 89 p 16

[Article by Bernard Grollier: "Reunion: Strikes in Series"]

[Text] Construction, stores, dockers: Reunion has experienced a series of strikes in the past two weeks. Many sectors are paralyzed, social tensions remain strong, and new labor disputes are to be feared.

Several days in a row last week, there have been fights between police forces and more or less isolated demonstrators. No one was wounded; there were just a few arrests, but social tensions increased every day. It all started on 22 May, when construction workers went on strike, asking for an immediate pay raise of Fr350 per month. Workers widely followed the strike orders issued by the four major unions in a sector that is currently booming in Reunion, due to the increasing demand for housing. Negotiations with employers' representatives progressed very slowly, while strikers multiplied their demonstrations. A few days later, store employees, especially those of major supermarket chains (in particular Score) stopped work and asked for a Fr250 raise.

The movement was not as widely followed as in the construction trade, and this is what brought about the first incidents: strikers often tried to put pressure on nonstrikers and on the management of the stores that were still open, to force them to close. At the end of last week, most stores had reopened, although picket lines were still there. Some managers had agreed to the pay raise, but most still followed the employers' union guideline: no individual negotiations by businesses.

On 29 May, it was the dockers' turn to stop work. They demanded a reevaluation of their wages, but above all they expressed their concern about the unloading of rice: increasingly, it is shipped to Reunion in containers instead of sacks.

These many disputes, demands, and negotiations progress only in small steps. Meanwhile, in the street, unions were often unable to cope with the more determined demonstrators, who forced stores to close as demonstrations marched by. "We are fed up," Serge

Payet, the employers' representative, stated in public. "If you had agreed to our demands right away, you would have had peace," the unions answered in substance; unions, especially in the construction trade, demand a more equitable sharing of the pie in view of the profits reaped by construction firms in the past few years.

This sudden increase in tension is something that the island had not experienced in four years; it worries socio-economic circles. Indeed, behind the disputes with specific workers categories, what is emerging, although not stated in so many words, is the demand for social equality. The alignment of the social benefits paid in Reunion on those paid in mainland France was the campaign theme of the Reunion Communist Party and something that Francois Mitterrand had more or less promised before the presidential election; it will not be easy to obtain quickly, as considerable sums are involved. For instance, the minimum wage is Fr3,200 in Reunion, and Fr4,100 in mainland France.

And if it becomes a union mobilization theme, it is likely to lead to a cascade of labor disputes and perturbations of the Reunion economy.

Zimbabwe

White, Black Writers To Meet With ANC

MB1007120889 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
10 Jul 89 p 2

[By Robin Drew]

[Text] Harare—White and black writers from South Africa are holding a three-day get-together in Zimbabwe with their counterparts in exile and with ANC [African National Congress] activists.

The exchange of views by the 60 authors, including such personalities as Andre Brink, Breyten Breytenbach and Wally Serote, is taking place at the Victoria Falls. Meanwhile in Harare, 27 businessmen, academics, and local government officials from South Africa are getting first-hand knowledge of conditions in Zimbabwe before going on later this week to Zambia to meet the ANC.

Both gatherings have been arranged by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa.

At the Victoria Falls yesterday an ANC spokesman told writers that the organisation was not fighting for negotiations but for the eradication of apartheid.

The ANC would need clear-cut signals from the South African Government that it was interested in genuine negotiations, he said.

He appealed to whites in South Africa not to remain in the pavilion but to become involved in creating a new society.

Burkina Faso

500 AIDS Cases Reported in 1989

AB1307215989 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Security, health and education are the main fields for the economic social, and cultural development of every country. Having dedicated itself to this 3-phase plan, our country is currently conducting an awareness campaign against AIDS. From 1986 to 1989, 425 cases of AIDS were registered, all of which were deferred. Partial statistics for 1989 give more than 500 reported cases. We must, however, not be overly alarmed. These figures are well below those reported in certain countries. [passage omitted]

Compaore Returns From Guinea-Bissau

AB1307192889 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 0630 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Popular Front returned to Ouagadougou yesterday shortly after 1900 following a fruitful, 3-day visit to Guinea-Bissau. Two trade and economic and cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation agreements were signed in Bissau. In our next newscast, our special correspondent Isiaka Ly Kourouma will review this visit for us. Before that, here is the integral final communique which was issued at the end of Blaise Compaore's visit to Guinea-Bissau.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] On the invitation of His Excellency, General Joao Bernado Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Comrade Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso, made a friendly and working visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau 10-12 July 1989. President Blaise Compaore and the members of his delegations were warmly and fraternally welcomed by the people of Guinea-Bissau. During his visit, the Burkinabe head of state, His Excellency, Captain Blaise Compaore, went to the (Da Nova) fortress where he laid a wreath on the Amical Cabral Mausoleum and paid a sincere tribute to the founder of the Guinean nation and party, as well as to the heroes of the national liberation struggle. He also made a visit to (Albacofo), the hometown of the late Comrade Amilcar Cabral, where he had the opportunity to see the socioeconomic projects being implemented in that area.

Presidents Blaise Compaore and Joao Bernado Vieira held major talks during which they examined the state of bilateral relations and exchanged fruitful views on the situation in Africa and the world. The two heads of state were accompanied by many aides whose names are listed in the annex. The talks between the two heads of state and members of their delegations took place in an

atmosphere of fraternity, frankness, and mutual understanding. On the bilateral level, the two heads of state noted with satisfaction the excellent relations of friendship, fraternity, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries and expressed their determination to strengthen them. On subregional cooperation, Presidents Blaise Compaore and Joao Bernado Vieira stressed the importance of integration and reiterated their determination to intensify their support to subregional organizations to which their countries belong, notably the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, ICDCS, so as to help them achieve their goals.

The two heads of state stressed the need to set up the means to ease communication in the subregion. In this regard, the Burkinabe delegation took note of the importance of the (Bugor) harbor project and the efforts to put an end to the landlocked situation of some regions in order to exploit opportunities of communication and transportation they offer to the major economic and mining areas of several countries in the subregion. To that effect, they expressed satisfaction with the success of the 12th ECOWAS summit held in Ouagadougou 28-30 June 1989.

Concerning the situation on the continent, the two presidents reaffirmed their faith in the basic principles of the OAU charter and expressed satisfaction with the validity of the peaceful settlements of regional conflicts which has been prevailing on the continent. They reiterated their full support to the [words indistinct] concerning the situation in Western Sahara and the Namibian issue under the auspices of the OAU and United Nations. They encouraged the two organizations to continue to work toward strengthening a climate of detente. Concerning Namibia, the two heads of state renewed their support to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and called on the international community to watch for a strict application of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of this territory and to the success of the November 1989 elections in Namibia.

The two heads of state closely examined the situation in southern Africa, condemned the apartheid policy in South Africa, and reaffirmed their solidarity and unconditional support to the Frontline States. The two heads of state expressed satisfaction with initiatives of dialogue in Angola and encouraged the parties involved to continue in this way for the establishment of a climate of peace and concord in conformity with the spirit of Gbadolite. On Africa's economic situation, the two heads of state expressed their concern in the face of the disastrous effects of the international economic situation which is characterized by the constant decline in raw material prices, the reduction of public development assistance, and the increase of external debt. [passage omitted]

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the total convergence of their views on all the issue discussed and the results of this visit. At the end of the visit by His

Excellency, President Blaise Compaore, the two heads of state signed a friendship and cooperation agreement which constitutes the legal framework that will help bring the Burkinabe and Guinean peoples closer and decided upon the creation of the joint commission of cooperation. His Excellency, President Blaise Compaore sincerely thanked the people of Guinea-Bissau, the party, the government, and particularly President Joao Bernardo Vieira for the fraternal welcome and African hospitality that he and his delegation received. President Blaise Compaore invited his brother and friend President Joao Bernardo Vieira to make an official visit to Burkina Faso. The invitation was happily accepted and the date will be set later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Bissau on 12 July 1989 in two original copies in Portuguese and French. The two texts are authentic.

Signed for the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC, president of the State Council.

Signed for the Government of Burkina Faso, Capt Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front, head of state and government. [end recording]

Ghana

Regional Secretary Suspended for Abuse of Power
AB1207190189 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] The Volta regional secretary, Mr Richard Seglah, has been suspended from office for high-handedness and abuse of power in the region. In the interim, the deputy regional secretary, Dr Francis Agleh, is to act. Meanwhile, the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has also ordered the police presence at the Adidome Hospital to be withdrawn.

Traditional Chiefs To Repay Embezzled Funds
AB1207222189 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 12 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Ghana, the government is waging a drive against corruption among the country's traditional chiefs. The campaign is continuing relentlessly. Chiefs are being deposed and the net is tightening. But some chiefs have been given a pat on the back by the authorities. From Accra, Adzoa Yebaoh Afare telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Many traditional rulers have recently lost their stools and skins, which are their symbols of authority, in the government's effort to weed out chiefs found guilty of criminal offenses. This time, the ax has fallen on some chiefs in the Kete Krachi area. It has been alleged that those chiefs cheated some of their subjects out of money paid to them by government as compensation for lands lost during the creation of the

Volta Dam in 1961. Last night, an official statement from the government said eight chiefs in the Kete Krachi traditional area have been told to refund various sums of money owed to people whose lands were acquired in Kete Krachi. The statement also said that the reports of the committee of inquiry found that the eight chiefs colluded and misappropriated various sums of money belonging to individual claimants. The chiefs also took out personal loans from the Krachi development fund, which they are still to repay.

Four lawyers, who pocketed money which they collected on behalf of displaced people, were also ordered to pay them back. All those involved in the embezzlement, the statement said, are to refund the money together with interest calculated at 15 percent per annum into the Kete Krachi stool accounts. However, one chief came in for special praise. The statement said government had taken note of the committee's commendation of one of the Krachi chiefs, Nana Kwesi Adaska Djimah II, for his integrity and uprightness in handling compensation claims belonging to 428 farmers. Even though the Kete Krachi compensation issue is over 20 years old, this is the second time it has made headlines in Ghana in recent weeks and it probably won't be the last. [end recording]

World Bank Hails Economic, Social Reforms
AB1207104289 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] The World Bank 1989 World Development Report has singled out Ghana for keeping the Structural Adjustment Program [SAP] on track and helping the poor. The report released in Washington, said in its analysis of adjustment programs in sub-Saharan Africa that Ghana's program has proved the most consistent. It conceded, however, that the implementation of SAP is difficult and requires political skills. The bank noted that some African Government like that of Ghana have reduced spending by creating an efficient civil servant roster which flushes out ghost workers and targeting subsidy removals to benefit the needy. It expressed concern over the slow pace of adjustment by many countries.

The report admitted that the process, though necessary, is complicated and especially difficult now because many developing countries are in financial difficulties. It said structural adjustments are always inhibited by vested interests since they affect acquired rights, income, benefits, rents, and cost. The report said the world's grievous development problems can be found in sub-Saharan Africa where unfavorable external conditions and inadequate domestic policies have caused economic, social, and environmental declines. The bad external conditions include the prolonged fall in trade for exporters of primary goods. The report noted that last year, Ghana lost about \$100 million from the fall in the world price of cocoa which accounts for two thirds of her export earning. To come out of this difficulty, the World Bank said the burden of adjustment will have to be fairly shared and supported by the international community.

Coffee Prices Increased by 48 Percent

AB1207183989 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] The producer price of coffee has been increased by 48 percent. The new price per load of 30 kg unhailed coffee is 3,645 cedis instead of the 2,235 cedis for last year. A 60-kg bag unhailed coffee will now sell at 7,290 cedis instead of 4,464 cedis.

Announcing this at a news conference in Accra today, the chief executive of the Cocobod, Mr K.L. Owusu, said the decision is to encourage more farmers to go into coffee production. He said the increase is a reflection of the government's determination to give real meaning to its agricultural diversification program.

Guinea-Bissau

Burkina's Compaore on Third World Debt

AB1207094789 Dakar PANA in French
1454 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Bissau 11 Jul (ANG/PANA)—Burkinabe President Captain Blaise Compaore, now on a 3-day official visit to Bissau that began yesterday at the invitation of his Guinea-Bissau counterpart, has stated that the ideals of dialogue and understanding between the North and the South on our planet are the only factors that can bring about fruitful cooperation and help resolve the Third World external debt problem. According to President Compaore, the rich countries must accept the present reality and understand the situation of the developing countries, in order to prevent the present world economic crisis from deepening further.

"We are raw material producers, but prices are being fixed by the industrialized countries which, after processing these raw materials, impose on us conditions that are difficult for us to meet, a situation which further worsens the already deteriorating world economic problems," he stated.

According to Capt Compaore, who is visiting Guinea-Bissau for the first time, the present difficulties of the developing countries will end up affecting the economies of the industrialized countries because, "the continued boycott of manufactured goods will lead to a fall in production and a halt in industrial activities of the North." The Burkinabe head of state also pointed out that during this visit Burkina Faso and Guinea-Bissau, two of the 35 poorest nations in the world, will take the opportunity to strengthen their bilateral and multilateral cooperation within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) of which he is current chairman as well as within subregional, regional, and continental organizations.

Blaise Compaore, who is accompanied on the visit by the ministers of foreign affairs, commerce, and agriculture, will visit some of the country's economic infrastructure. He will also visit some socioeconomic projects at Bafata in the eastern region.

Ivory Coast

Local Party Leader Dismissed for 'Serious Lapses'

AB1107213089 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] We begin this news broadcast with a communique from the party leadership: The party leadership, having observed that serious lapses have been committed in its branch of Agboville subprefecture, has decided to relieve the sectional secretary general of the party, Mr Ngbesso Ngbesso, of his duties. The subprefect of Agboville will act in the interim until a by-election is held in the section.

Houphouet Opposes Savimbi Summit Participation

AB1307171989 Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE
in French 12 Jul 89 p 25

[From the "Exclusive" reports]

[Text] Sources close to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have disclosed that when President Houphouet-Boigny was invited along with 17 other African heads of state to the Gbadolite summit (22 June 1989) to effect national reconciliation in Angola, he went further than merely absenting himself. He is reported to have done everything possible to prevent Jonas Savimbi from honoring President Mobutu's invitation. The "Old Man" seems to have wanted such a reconciliation to have taken place in his hometown of Yamoussoukro.

President Houphouet-Boigny Discusses His Health

AB0807112889 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Address by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to members of official organizations in Abidjan on 7 July—recorded]

[Excerpt] I certainly have no sense of humor, but I would like you to join me in sincerely thanking Radio Treichville [working class district of Abidjan; "Radio Treichville" meaning the rumor mill]... [applause] That radio station was very generous, for it sent me to Paris by Concorde jet, and thanks to Radio Treichville, here I am today among you. [laughter]

My dear countrymen, dear friends of Ivory Coast, I thank you very sincerely and from the bottom of my heart for the increasing interest you have shown in my welfare and for the continued trust you have in me. This was demonstrated during the last few months by the many, great, and moving manifestations of support for me—that is, in support of the actions that I am undertaking to ensure a

fair remuneration for the efforts of this country. But I must say that I was very much moved by all these things. I have just spoken somewhat jokingly, but I received a lot of telegrams, letters, and telephone calls. I could discern from all these messages my brothers' concern about what Radio Treichville was saying. On my part, I took all this as manifestations of friendship, affection, and respect. I thank all those anonymous writers.

On the eve of my departure for Paris—this one is real [laughter]—at the kind invitation of President Francois Mitterrand, to participate in the commemoration of the bicentennial of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, I have taken it upon myself to meet you this morning and briefly speak about a few problems that occupy our thoughts. I sincerely promise you that upon my return, in the presence of a larger audience than this, we will hold a debate on the political, economic, and social situation of Ivory Coast. I will be brief today.

What is my serious concern? It has to do with our farmers. I invited them to meet me in Yamoussoukro. They were so eager to meet me that they took the lead and went to my house. Unfortunately, during the night, I had suffered from a violent stomachache, coupled with abundant diarrhea and sweating. My doctors, the same ones who have been attending me since my return to Ivory Coast, asked me—and I concurred—not to go to my hometown. They asked me to take a drug that I do not tolerate well, but which they considered necessary and indispensable: antibiotics. The fever fell; the diarrhea stopped. But I was tired. I was already tired because for 3 months I had been taking meals only between 1400 and 1500 during the day, and 2100 and 2200 at night. I even had to forgo, against my desire, the indispensable siesta. It was in this state of fatigue that I fell ill.

I was very upset because it was the first time that I was unable to honor my promise to be at some meetings: first, in Gbadolite, where we, heads of state, had to grapple with the distressing problem of Angola. Then in Ouagadougou, where I was expected to attend the annual summit of the Economic Community of West African States. And also, as you know, and it is with great regret that I mention this, I could not attend the congress organized by UNESCO on the theme "Peace in the Minds of Men"—and in the hearts of men should have been added, too. I stayed at home. Let me repeat that I could not go to Paris without meeting with you. [passage omitted]

President Criticizes Raw Material Speculators
AB0707152289 Paris AFP in French 1417 GMT
7 Jul 89

[Text] Abidjan, 7 Jul (AFP)—Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny today bitterly criticized raw material speculators and justified his economic policy. "They sell cocoa and play with it. They play with men's labor, it is sad but true. The system is very powerful, which must be

admitted," he stated in a long speech, justifying the recent cut in the guaranteed cocoa producer price (400 CFA francs before 30 June and 250 CFA francs after).

He announced that he would soon go to Paris for the festivities marking the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution and that at some later point—at an unspecified date—he would organize "a great debate on political life, the political, economic, and social situation," and at which "each Ivorian will be able to speak his mind freely."

During this speech before cabinet members and the leadership of the only party (Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally), top civilian and military functionaries, and economic officials, he called on teachers to train workers capable of processing raw materials at home, "the only way to overcome the underdevelopment of the Ivory Coast, a country blessed by the gods" because "it has so many raw materials."

The Ivorian president, who is said to be 83, at last confirmed that he had been ill last month, which prevented him from going to Zaire for the Gbadolite summit on Angola, to Ouagadougou for the summit of the Economic Community of West African States, and finally to a UNESCO congress held in Yamoussoukro, his birthplace.

Liberia

Rice Import Accord Signed With U.S.
AB1107124089 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] The Government of Liberia and the United States have signed a \$10 million PL-480 grant agreement for the importation of 460,000 bags of U.S. parboiled rice to Liberia. Planning and Economic Affairs Minister, Dr Elijah Taylor, deputy finance minister of debt management and expenditure, Mr Tiwuh Subah; Commerce Minister J. Wisseh McClain; and Agriculture Minister Scott Toweh, signed for the Liberian Government. The U.S. charge d'affaires here, Mr Keith Wauchope, and U.S. AID deputy director, Mr Edward Clubb, signed for the American Government.

Under the agreement, the grant will be used to purchase and freight the rice to Liberia for sale on the local market. Proceeds from the sale will then be deposited into government revenue to help finance development projects in agriculture, health, roads, and education. Following the signing ceremony, Minister Taylor thanked the U.S. Government for assisting the Liberian Government in meeting its development needs and reiterated the government's call for Liberians to engage in agriculture in support of the Green Revolution intended to make Liberia self-sufficient in food production.

The U.S. charge d'affaires, Mr Wauchope, commended the Liberian Government for the steps taken to curb illegal smuggling of rice to neighboring countries. Mr Wauchope said such measures will help stabilize the foreign exchange situation in the country, while ensuring a constant supply of the commodity on the Liberian market. Mr Wauchope then thanked officials of the Liberian Government for cooperating with their American counterparts in finalizing the agreement, adding that such cooperation was (?a huge) manifestation of the cordial ties between the two countries.

Court-Martial for Former Defense Minister
AB0707123889 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott has disclosed that former defense minister, Major General Gray D. Allison, is to be tried by court martial for his alleged involvement in the murder of police patrolman, J. Melvin Payne. Patrolman Payne was found beheaded in March this year on a train track in Cadwell, outside Monrovia. Minister Scott told a news conference at the Justice Ministry today that Mrs Angeline Walter Allison, wife of the general, along with her accomplices will be charged with the crime of murder in accordance with chapter 14, subchapter 8, Section 14.1 of the new penal code of Liberia. He said Maj Gen Allison will be tried by the court martial in accordance with his rank and pursuant to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Minister Scott said several of the suspects linked with the murder of Patrolman Payne have confessed their involvement in the alleged murder, but he did not name them. Minister Scott however disclosed that suspects in the case included Joe Lisollie, Henry Walker, Dustin Binda, Joshua Howard, Amos Karpeh, Milton Curtis, Jacob Toe, George Dickinson, and Augustine Tongah. Minister Scott, quoting the investigation reports, said between March 28 and 30, Maj Gen Allison and his wife held a series of meetings with a number of the suspects for the purpose of planning and perpetration of the crime of murder. The justice minister further said according to the statement of some of the suspects, Maj Gen Allison held three meetings at which time he and his wife asked those present to provide him a person to be murdered and parts extracted to be used as sacrifice in rituals intended to promote Gen Allison's selfish and greedy desire.

Mr Scott said following the meetings, Mr Henry Walker brought his friend, J. Melvin Payne, the murdered police officer, and delivered him to Mr Joe Y. Lisollie, in accordance with their plan. Minister Scott said Mr Lisollie, also in keeping with the plan and the discussion held with the Allisons, made available the then-living body of Patrolman J. Melvin Payne, to be murdered and parts extracted, therefrom in satisfaction of the general's and his wife's request.

Nigeria

Government Views Botha-Mandela Meeting
AB1207185389 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] The Federal Government says it is not opposed to any meaningful internal dialogue that will lead to the abolition of apartheid and its replacement by a nonracial democratic rule in South Africa. In reaction to the recent meeting between Mr Nelson Mandela and the president of the racist regime in South Africa, the government noted that Mr Mandela had not been given the chance to speak his mind on the meeting. The government warned that for [word indistinct] to be any meaningful deliberations on the apartheid regime in South Africa, Mr Nelson Mandela must be given a chance to speak.

Ex-Minister Essang Given 5 Years for Corruption
AB1307212389 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT
13 Jul 89

[Text] Lagos, July 13 (AFP)—A former public works minister in Nigeria, Sunday Essang, was jailed for five years for "corrupt enrichment" under the civilian regime of 1979-83.

A special military tribunal for recovery of public property sitting here Wednesday [12 July] found Professor Essang guilty of taking a kickback of 250,000 naira (about 36,000 dollars at the time) in June 1981 for awarding a road repair contract worth more than 20 million naira.

Prof. Essang, who has been in preventive detention for nine months, said he would appeal.

Eight Political Groups Collect Registration Form
AB1107123289 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] The National Electoral Commission today issued registration forms to the Liberal Convention. This brings the number of political associations that have so far collected the forms to eight. Associations seeking recognition as political parties have until Saturday, 15 July, to collect and submit their registration papers.

More Groups Collect Forms
AB1207095489 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Text] Three political associations today collected registration forms from the National Electoral Commission. They are the Patriotic Nigerian Party, the Ideal People's Party, and the All Nigeria People's Party. This brings to 11 the number of political associations that have so far collected the forms.

NEC To End Registration 19 Jul

*AB1207223289 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] says it will not open for business between tomorrow and Saturday the 15th of this month. This is a result of the Sallah holidays. Political associations are therefore requested to submit their applications for registration as political parties from Monday [17 July] to Wednesday next week. The commission also emphasized that the exercise will end [words indistinct] on Wednesday the 19th of this month. Meanwhile, the commission issued registration forms to one more political association, the People's Patriotic Party, bringing the number of associations which have so far collected forms to 12.

Delegations Urge Babangida To Reopen Universities

*AB0707181889 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 7 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] Some traditional rulers, university chancellors, and other eminent Nigerians were at Dodan Barracks today to plead with President Ibrahim Babangida to reopen the universities closed for one academic session. State House correspondent Reginald Okokye has a report on the meeting and more on the briefing of media executives by the chief of general staff:

[Begin Okokye recording] The joint delegation of traditional rulers and chancellors was led by the ooni [traditional chief] of Ife, Oba Okunade Sijuwade, and the first chief justice of the federation, retired Justice Ade Tikumbo Ademola. The chancellors had planned to meet President Babangida on the closure of the universities, but when they learned that traditional rulers also intended to see the president on the same issue, the two groups decided to present a joint delegation. Others in the team of traditional rulers were the obas [chiefs] of Benin and Lagos, the obi [traditional chief] of Onitsa, and the wife of the late Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Mrs Richardie Awolowo. Retired Justice Ademola led the team of chancellors.

In the request presented to General Babangida, both the ooni of Ife and Justice Ademola said that while they condemned the violent demonstrations by students, the closure of the universities for a whole academic session was too severe. The ooni particularly presented the case for parents. He said the closure of the institutions would increase the burden of parents, who were already grappling with the unemployed graduates. [passage omitted]

Adding his voice to the plea, Justice Ademola emphasized that he was in support of punishing students for unruly behavior, but suggested that the closure of the universities up to September or October would be enough punishment. He therefore appealed to Gen Babangida to temper justice with mercy and order the reopening of the institutions in September or October.

After the presentation of their requests, State House correspondents were asked to leave the council chambers while President Babangida addressed the delegation in camera.

Soon after the departure of the delegation, the chief of General Staff, Vice Admiral Aikhomu, held his (?quarterly) briefing for media executives, where the same issue of closure of universities was extensively discussed. Vice Adm Aikhomu said it was a painful decision for government to take, but was necessary to make students learn peaceful and responsible ways of protest. When he was asked to confirm if lecturers in the closed universities would be paid during the period, the chief of General Staff said it was the duty of the Ministry of Education to decide. He, however, stated that all those in the university community would have to share some blame for the violent demonstrations. [passage omitted]

On the economic relief measures, Vice Adm Aikhomu made it clear that government was not stampeded into introducing the package. He said the relief measures were part of the fine-tuning of SAP [structural adjustment program] which the government had promised as the program progressed. The chief of General Staff appealed to all segments of society to assist government in ensuring that the relief measures were successful. [passage omitted]

Vice Adm Aikhomu gave assurance that bureaucracy or red-tapeism will not affect the implementation of the relief package. President Babangida for the first time attended the press briefing, but explained that his brief presence was to say hello to media chiefs in the spirit of 'Id al-Adha [Muslim ram festival]. [end recording]

Further Report

*AB1107122989 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 10 Jul 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Traditional leaders in southern Nigeria have now entered the row over the government's decision to shut some six universities in the south until March next year. The closures followed the student riots in May. Last Friday [7 July] university vice chancellors met the president in a similar attempt to diffuse the crisis. And now the chiefs have stepped in as well.

From Lagos Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Last week, the Ooni of Ife, Oba Okonade Sijuwade, who is regarded as the spiritual leader of the Yorubas of western Nigeria, led a delegation of traditional, religious, and political leaders to Dodan Barracks to appeal to President Babangida to review the government's decision over the universities. The delegation included traditional rulers from Bendel State, Anambra State, Ondo State, and Lagos and former chief justices and Christian and Muslim leaders.

The delegation appealed to the president to reopen all the universities in view of the essential cost of their continued closure which Oba Sijuwade described as immense. They denounced the violence which attended the student demonstrations but pointed out that continued closure of the universities would punish not only the offending students but also secondary school pupils aspiring to enter universities later this year.

The president promised to take another look at the decision. However, the chief of general staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, told media executives on the same day that the closure would, in his words, remain for now. He went a step further to announce that the government held lecturers of the universities are partly responsible for the students' actions because they did nothing during the demonstrations when they could have appealed for peace. Therefore, he said, the lecturers would not be paid salaries during the period of the closure. He said that the government would withhold the statutory grants from the universities for the period of closure so as to make the universities uncomfortable.

Meanwhile, the Nobel Prize winner, Prof Wole Soyinka, has appealed to students and other groups to await the outcome of the peace moves with patience. He advised them to stop issuing ultimatums on the closure and not to do anything which might damage what he described as the emerging atmosphere for fruitful dialogue with the government. [end recording]

3 Students Take Federal Government to Court
AB1207082689 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 11 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Three Nigerian students have taken the government to court over the closure of six universities until the end of March next year. The issue has already aroused intellectuals and traditional leaders. Some of them pleaded with the government to reconsider the closures. They were ordered in response to the student riots in May against Nigeria's economic austerity program. From Lagos, Elizabeth Obadina telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The three students from Ibadan, Lagos, and Benin, are being represented by Mr Femi Falana from the chambers of the president of the Nigerian Bar Association. Mr Falana argued that the government's closure of the universities until March 31, 1990, was illegal, unconstitutional, and wrongful. He said that the offenses of rampage, breach of the peace, looting, wilful damage and arson were unproven and that the punished students had been deprived of their rights to a fair hearing as provided for under the constitution.

Meanwhile, students at Obafemi Awolowo University in Oyo State, have begun a 2-day boycott of classes. They are demanding the reopening of the six universities and

the release of those held under government detention orders, including Chief Gani Fawehinmi, and labor journalist, Femi Aborisade. They also want to see the end of the Structural Adjustment Program. This action followed a similar boycott last week by students at the University of Ilorin. The lawyer of two of the University of Jos students, detained by the State Security Services, said in court yesterday that his clients were chronic ulcer sufferers and that they were in need of medical attention. Mr Yinka Owokochu said that the students' detention was illegal and a denial of the fundamental human rights. He said they had committed no criminal acts and that their university was not one of those punished for rioting. [end recording]

Senegal

Diouf Comments on Conflict With Mauritania
LD1207144789 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf is in Paris like many of his colleagues from Africa and the rest of the world. In an exclusive interview this morning, he had some strong words to say about the conflict between his country and Mauritania, the absence of dialogue, stalemate in the mediation effort, and the conditions he sets for a settlement. This is the first time that he has taken such a clear position, and he did so a little while ago in this interview with (Hasan Diop):

[Begin Diouf recording in French] I have shown a lot of goodwill. I think that if the same goodwill existed on the other side, we would definitely have made much greater progress in resolving the problems between Senegal and Mauritania. But there is one thing I want to make clear: A lot has been written about the talks I reportedly had with President Maaouiya Taya in Ouagadougou. There were no "several hours of talks," as they have called them, between President Maaouiya Taya and the president of Senegal. This is what happened: from the point of view of courtesy, two heads of state cannot meet at an international conference and not exchange greetings with one another. We exchanged greetings, as we have been accustomed to do, but we did not talk about the Senegalese-Mauritanian problem. This is what I tell you, and I want to stress it: We did not talk about it at all. President Traore's mediation effort is continuing; and President Abdou Diouf and President Taya exchanged greetings, but they did not discuss the Senegalese-Mauritanian problem. That is the first thing.

The second thing is this—some things have to be said—What is happening right now in Mauritania—the deportation of Mauritanian citizens of black-African origin—is a scandal. We say what we think. This deportation has to stop, and the conditions must be created to allow

those who have already been deported to Senegal to return to Mauritania, their country, to return to their property, and prosper in their own country.

Similarly, the problem of the frontier between Senegal and Mauritania must be resolved. This problem is clear. We have all subscribed to the principle of the inviolability of the frontiers inherited from colonization. Everyone knows that the frontier between the two countries is governed by a French decree of 1933, and that the frontier passes along the main branch, the right bank of the main branch, of the Senegal River. Therefore, this has to be said and observed. The cultivated land of the Senegalese on the right bank of the river must be allowed

to be worked by the Senegalese, who have always tilled it by custom. Also corresponds to one of the demands in our relations with Mauritania.

Now, if other problems rise, such as compensation—I believe that Senegalese have lost property in Mauritania, they have had their property taken away from them, let us say; and Mauritians have lost property in Senegal—then let us count it up. Because it is certainly possible that Senegalese may have left debts in Mauritania, but it is certain that Mauritians have left many debts in Senegal; and when we have counted it up, I am not at all sure that Senegal will have to pay Mauritania anything. So these real problems have to be addressed, and we must stop pussyfooting around. [end recording]

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